FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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MAY 30 1951
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Vol. XI, No. 551 Published weekly in 2 sections—Section 1 Friday, May 18—Thursday, May 24, 1951

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *UN stopped Red drive, counter-attacked in Korea; Sweden revealed Korean peace feeler from Russia.*

A *UN Assembly voted arms embargo against Red China; Congress banned economic aid to countries selling war goods to Reds.*

Gen. Bradley concluded testimony on MacArthur ouster.

U.S. rejected Soviet demands on Japanese peace pact.

5,000 troops embarked in New York to reinforce West Europe.

Domestic News. *Pres. Truman asked Congress for $8.5 billion for foreign aid; Senate voted $6.5 billion extra for defense; House voted $190 million loan to India for grain.*

Wage Board approved 9¢ raise for 220,000 meat packers; COL rise will boost pay 3¢ an hour for 1,000,000 auto workers.

B *Supreme Court curbed state "fair trade" laws.*

KOREA

Reds Stopped Again. A major Communist spring offensive in Korea floundered this week for the 2d time in a month because the Reds suffered enormous casualties.

As resurgent UN forces recrossed the 38th Parallel in 2 places May 24, Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, U.S. 8th Army commander, said his troops had gone over to the offensive on the "entire front." He declared there was "no limitation as to where [the 8th Army] will go" to inflict "maximum casualties" on the Reds and prevent their getting set for another drive. He said C their offensive had been "severely defeated."

The U.S. said May 21 that the Reds lost 36 times more dead and wounded than the Allies—58,000 to 1,618—in 5 days of fighting May 16-20. The U.S. Army 2d Division inflicted 2/3 of those Red losses when it beat off the war's heaviest Red "human-sea" attacks in east-central Korea.

The Communists' new failure, together with word of a recent indirect Soviet peace feeler, gave rise to hopes that UN-U.S. strategy of making the Korean war too bloody for Red China will lead to peace negotiations soon. This scheme was still disputed in the U.S. as Gen. Omar N. Bradley continued his testi- D mony before Senators investigating the MacArthur affair.

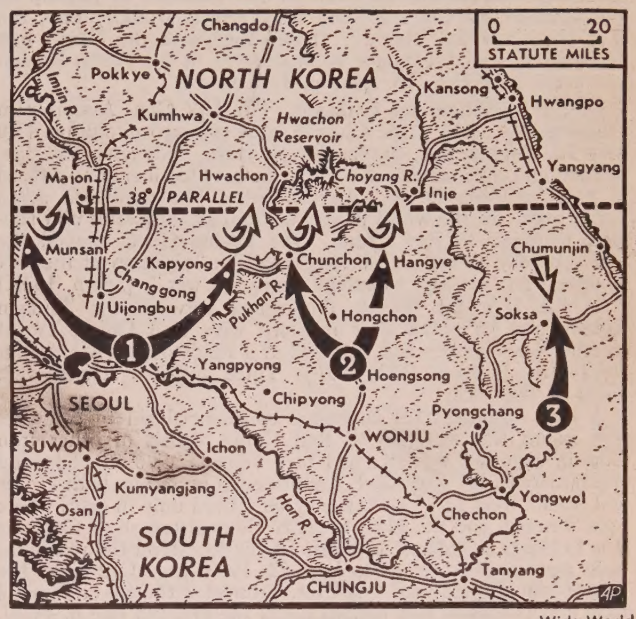
Meanwhile the UN Gen. Assembly approved an arms embargo against Red China and the U.S. Congress took further steps to shut off all Western war-potential goods to Soviet-bloc countries.

2d Division Closes Gap. The back of the Red offensive was broken south of Hangye on the east-central front May 16-21 by Maj. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner's U.S. Army 2d (Indianhead) Div., to which French and Dutch units were attached. Ruffner said May 22 his division had "taken on 4 Chinese corps [96,000 men*] and whipped them," probably could "handle 6 Chinese corps."

The 2d Div. moved into the breach where the Reds struck their heaviest blow of the offensive: an attack from Inje toward E Hongchon against a South Korean division. Ruffner twice shifted parts of his division to fill gaps in the UN line caused by the rout of ROK units. With heavy air and artillery support his troops slaughtered droves of Communists attempting to break through

*A full-strength Chinese corps has 24,000 men—3 divisions of 8,000 each.

Reds in Reverse



Wide World

Open arrows show where Reds were turned back in western and central Korea, stopped in east by UN forces (black arrows) after 2d big spring drive mired down due to heavy casualties. South Koreans recrossed 38th Parallel above Munsan, Americans west of Inje May 24. [See last map p. 153]

by sheer weight of numbers in "human sea" attacks. (A Hong Kong report May 21 said the Chinese troops squandered in these attacks were mostly former Nationalists who went over to the Red side during the Chinese civil war.) According to a U.S. Defense Dept. estimate May 21, the 2d Div. killed or wounded 37,750 Reds—more men than were in the entire 2d Div.—while losing 960 (134 killed, 826 wounded) May 16-20. The Reds began to retreat in the 2d Div. sector May 21, gave up Hangye May 23. A UN tank-infantry task force pursuing the Reds recrossed the 38th Parallel above Hangye May 24. [See map]

Meanwhile the Reds made a final effort to break through reassembled ROK forces in the extreme east near Soksa, but their spearhead there was reported cut off May 24. [See p. 153C]

Lt. Gen. Chung Il Kwon, ROK Chief of Staff, said May 22 the Reds consistently aim their heaviest blows at ROK troops in an effort to make the U.S. believe the South Koreans cannot fight and it would be useless to arm more ROK divisions. ROK troops are not as heavily armed as the Americans. (6 officers of K the ROK 6th Div. were sentenced to prison terms by an ROK military court May 19 for responsibility for their division's collapse during the Reds' April drive.) [See pp. 163D, 137C, 82D]

Seoul, Central Fronts. With the 2d Div. destroying the biggest segment of the attacking Red armies, enemy pressure in central

Korea southwest of Chunchon and in the west above Seoul let up May 19. 4 North Korean battalions made a suicidal effort to break into Seoul May 19, but Red survivors of that attack taken prisoner said they had been told the UN was abandoning Seoul and would put up little resistance. With the Reds backtracking above Seoul May 21, UN tanks reoccupied Munsan and Uijongbu, and the Red retreat spread to the length of the 100-mile front by May 24. ROK troops reportedly recaptured Kaesong and crossed the 38th Parallel north of it May 24 while British and U.S. spearheads were almost back to the parallel in the central sector above Chunchon. [See p. 153C-D]

Total Red Losses. The U.S. estimated May 23 the Reds had suffered over 60,000 casualties in ground fighting, thousands more in UN air attacks since May 16. Pres. Truman said May 19 Red casualties in the entire war were up to 909,000.

Estimates of about 2,000 UN casualties May 16-24 did not include the missing, many of whom were returning to UN lines. The U.S. reported May 23 its published war casualties through May 18 totaled 66,816 (11,313 dead). [See p. 153E-J]

U.S. Warships Hit. Red shore batteries at Wonsan killed 2 men and wounded 12 others May 20 when they hit the U.S. battleship *New Jersey*, successor to the *Missouri* as flagship of Fast Carrier Task Force 77, and the destroyer *Brinkley Bass*, the U.S. Navy reported May 22. It said they were the Navy's first casualties in almost constant bombardment of the North Korean east coast since Feb. 16. [See p. 138C]

UN, U.S. Actions on Embargo. The UN Gen. Assembly in Flushing, N.Y. passed the Chinese arms embargo resolution 47-0 May 18. Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sweden and Syria abstained. The 5 Soviet-bloc members refused to have anything to do with the vote. The resolution asked "every state" in the world to refrain from sending arms and strategic materials to Red China. The Peking Govt. assailed the embargo May 23 as "illegal, slanderous," a "violation of the UN Charter," an "attempt to extend aggressive war." [See p. 154K]

In the U.S. the dispute diminished between the Truman Admin. and its critics over relations with Red China, except whether Govt. policy had stiffened as a result of the MacArthur controversy [see pp. 162N-163F]. These anti-Red actions were taken in the U.S.:

A rider banning U.S. economic or financial aid to countries that export war materials to Red China, Russia or other Iron Curtain countries was attached to a $364,932,000 supplemental appropriations bill (for Govt. departments) passed by both House and Senate May 21. The ban may be waived only in cases where Pres. Truman and the Natl. Security Council can show Congress it is to the U.S.' interest to do so. A bill to extend the reciprocal trade agreements program to June 12, 1953, passed 72-2† by the Senate May 23, required that Pres. Truman withdraw or suspend tariff concessions to Red nations under the program [see p. 44M].

The U.S. State & Commerce Depts. May 22 banned exports of strategic materials to West German firms engaged in illegal trade with the Soviet bloc. [See pp. 154L, 156D]

Singapore imposed a blanket embargo May 22 on exports of rubber to Red China—directly or via Hong Kong. The British freighter *Nancy Moller* was escorted back into Singapore May 23 by a British Navy minesweeper that intercepted it en route to Red China with a cargo of rubber. Chinese Nationalists on Formosa charged May 23 that Macão, Portuguese enclave on the southeast China coast, has replaced Hong Kong as the main funnel of strategic goods into Red China. [See p. 154L-M]

The U.S. Commerce Dept. reported May 18 that the U.S. sent Russia less than $50,000 worth of goods in March, imported $1,300,000 worth from the USSR. But a UN Econ. Comm. for Europe report May 20 on Europe's 1950 economic condition said Soviet-bloc nations now meet their own requirements on all major raw materials except rubber and wool. [See pp. 154M, 75E]

Soviet Peace Feeler Reported. Sweden's UN delegate, Sven Grafstrom, revealed in New York May 23: A private citizen of Sweden was advised by "a Russian source" 2 weeks ago that the Korean war might be ended by letting the situation revert to the North-South division that existed before the war began. The feeler was relayed to the UN Gen. Assembly's Good Offices Com. Nothing came of it because Russia would not openly associate itself with a peace bid, and the U.S. was not interested in discussing Korea with Russia unless Moscow expressed a clear desire for such talks. [See p. 115E-F]

A suggestion May 17 by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) that the Korean war be stopped on its first anniversary June 25 was played up by Moscow *Pravda* May 20 as a sign the U.S. was getting tired of the war [see p. 153D]. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway said in a report to the UN Security Council May 19 his propaganda and psychological warfare channels were repeatedly stressing to Red troops and North Korean civilians "the desire of the UN to prevent expansion of the conflict and to arrange a peaceful settlement." Ridgway also warned of a possible Red expansion of air warfare. [See pp. 155C, 153H-J]

Atomic Shells. The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. has perfected atomic artillery shells that can be fired from regular artillery pieces and have such localized and short-lived radioactive effects they would not endanger advancing troops, Rep. Overton Brooks (D., La.) told the House in Washington May 23. He demanded that the atomic shells be used in Korea to save "thousands" of U.S. troops, "relieve the strain . . . at home." [See p. 157D]

New Air Chief. Lt. Gen. O. P. Weyland, Deputy Commander of the Tactical Air Command in the U.S., was named U.S. Far East Air Forces commander May 23 to replace Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, who suffered a heart attack May 20 [see p. 123J]. AF Chief of Staff Hoyt S. Vandenberg also appointed Maj. Gen. Frank F. Everest as 5th AF commander in Japan and Korea to replace Lt. Gen. Earle E. Partridge. Partridge succeeded Maj. Gen. David M. Schlatter as head of the Air Research & Development Command at Wright-Patterson AF Base in Dayton, Ohio.

Decorations & Promotions. Pres. Truman presented Congressional Medals of Honor in Washington May 19 to: Lt. Carl H. Dodd, 26, of Kenvir, Ky., for wiping out an enemy machine gun nest; Sgt. Ernest R. Kouma, 31, of Dwight, Neb., for killing 250 enemy troops one night; Sgt. John A. Pittman, 22, of Tallula, Miss., who threw himself upon a grenade to save his squad (he was wounded but survived). [See p. 123L]

Capt. James Jabara, 27, of Wichita, Kan., an AF F-86 Sabre pilot, became the world's first jet ace May 20 when he downed the 5th and 6th Red MIGs accredited to him in the Korean war. The action occurred when 28 F-86s attacked 50 MIG-15s over North Korea near the Yalu River. He was reassigned as an instructor at an air base in Japan May 21, given the Distinguished Service Cross May 22. He was a P-51 ace (9½ enemy planes) in Europe in World War II. [See p. 145D]

Pres. Truman asked the Senate May 22 to approve Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet's temporary 3-star rank regardless of his assignment. (He is now 8th Army commander in Korea, a permanent major general.) Mr. Truman also nominated for lieutenant general: Maj. Gen. William M. Hoge, 9th Corps commander in Korea; Maj. Gen. Doyle O. Hickey, Far East Command Chief of Staff. [See p. 123D, F]

Russia now has a medical mission in North Korea to combat smallpox and other infectious diseases, the North Korean radio reported May 17. [See p. 153E]

MacARTHUR CONTROVERSY

Bradley Resumes. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, resumed his testimony this week before the Senate Armed Services & Forgn. Relations Coms. on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's ouster, the Korean war and U.S. global strategy. In daily appearances May 21-24 he said:

● The Joint Chiefs believe it is best to try to wear out the Chinese Reds by inflicting heavy losses on their army in Korea, not risk getting into a bigger Far Eastern war with both China and Russia. The Reds may suffer such losses in Korea they will let the war there "peter out" as happened in Greece when Red guerrillas stopped fighting without a formal peace—although China may be brought around to negotiating for peace. The U.S. does not now demand that Korea be entirely cleared of Reds.

● The U.S. must keep uppermost in mind that Russia is "the nation which must be defeated" in a 3d World War. The U.S. does "not have the ability to stop" all the A-bombers Russia could launch against it. There is "danger" now that Russia will launch "another aggression" in Iran. [See p. 165P]

†GOP Sens. George W. Malone (Nev.), Henry C. Dworshak (Ida.) opposed.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month, Annual Index in March. Copyright 1951 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.; R. L. Lapica, Secy.-Treas.

● The MacArthur hearings are "very harmful to our security" in that they "pass on to Russia all of our intentions, all of our thoughts and all of our capabilities." Bradley would gladly "advocate a very large appropriation" by Congress if the U.S. could use it to "buy similar information on Russia." But the hearings are necessary under the U.S. form of government because "we must educate 154 million people instead of trying to get a decision out of 14 [the Soviet Politburo]." (Sen. Charles W. Tobey [R., N.H.] pleaded with the committees May 22 to wind up the hearings for the sake of national security, said some Senators were trying to "stir up the animals" and make political capital out of the MacArthur dispute. Hearing chairman Richard B. Russell [D., Ga.] rebuked Sen. Alexander Wiley [R., Wis.] May 22 for accusing the committee majority of a "whitewash" by upholding secrecy of confidential White House talks affecting MacArthur. The committees voted 14-11 May 24, when Bradley completed his 6-day testimony, against a bid by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper [R., Iowa] to call State Secy. Acheson to testify ahead of the 3 Chiefs of Staff.) [See p. 154B]

● The Joint Chiefs recommended in Dec. 1949 that "modest" U.S. military aid be given Chiang Kai-shek so he could hold Formosa. Pres. Truman rejected this advice, cut off all aid to the Nationalists in Jan. 1950. The State Dept. was consistently opposed to any U.S. action to salvage China for Chiang. But it has been Admin. policy ever since the Korean war started not to let the Reds get Formosa. Chiang "did not make very effective use of the equipment we gave him" during the Chinese civil war. If he is given any more,* the U.S. must see that he does not "dissipate" it "to the point where he again exposes Formosa to being taken by the Communists."

● MacArthur was urgently warned by the Joint Chiefs last Nov. 29-30 his 2 forces in North Korea—the 8th Army and 10th Corps—were dangerously split, should be brought together at once by removal of the 10th Corps from the extreme northeast. (The Chinese Reds proceeded to outflank the 8th Army. The 10th Corps had to fight its way out of a trap in late December.) [See p. 138H; Vol. X, 414G]

● MacArthur's intelligence should have known about Chinese intervention in Korea last year. [See pp. 147B, 146H]

● North Korean troops have outfought South Koreans mainly because the Reds have better officers, harsher discipline (they shoot cowards who break ranks and run).

● MacArthur should have resigned if he wanted to differ publicly with the Govt. The Joint Chiefs never charged him with insubordination, but they recommended his dismissal because: (1) his statements showed he was "not in sympathy with the decision to try to limit the conflict to Korea"; (2) he "failed to comply" with a Presidential directive to clear policy statements in advance; (3) his "actions were continuing to jeopardize" civilian control of the military. [See p. 154H]

Truman Clarifies Ouster History. Mr. Truman's remark in a May 17 news conference he had thought of relieving MacArthur off and on for about a year was not intended to be precisely accurate, the White House said May 18. It said the President first considered replacing MacArthur when the general sent the VFW a letter ("withdrawn" after publication) last August on U.S. defense of Formosa. [See p. 154D]

State Dept. on China. Asst. State Secy. Dean Rusk said in a New York speech May 18 the U.S. regarded the Chinese Red regime as "not Chinese," could assure the Chinese people of "added strength" if they try to throw off Red "tyranny." This was regarded by many as a hint the U.S. would back an anti-Red revolution in China and have no dealings with the Chinese Reds, even in Korean peace talks.

But such implications were denied by the State Dept. May 21, again May 23 by State Secy. Dean G. Acheson in his news conference. (Acheson reportedly rebuked Rusk for the speech.) He told newsmen there was no change in U.S. policy on China despite claims of MacArthur adherents the Govt. had been forced to adopt the general's ideas. [See p. 154P]

42 first-term Republican members of the House issued a demand May 20 for Acheson's dismissal. [See p. 155A]

OTHER FAR EASTERN TROUBLE SPOTS

U.S. Aid to India Voted. The U.S. House voted 293-94 May 24 to lend India $190 million to buy grain to avert famine. It rejected a Senate amendment requiring India repay part of the loan with substantial shipments of strategic materials. The bill then went to joint conference. The vote for: 170 D., 122 R., 1 I.; against: 36D., 58 R. [See p. 155D]

Japan. A U.S. note to Russia May 19 rejected Soviet demands on Japanese peace treaty negotiations. Quoting a speech by Stalin in 1939 on collective defense, the U.S. said Russia is "conniving at aggression" by trying to prevent Japan from getting American protection after a treaty is concluded. The U.S. said Russia and the West can agree on Japanese peace terms when Russia has a "genuine desire" to do so. [See p. 147H]

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway offered Japan May 16 a program for U.S.-Japanese economic cooperation under which Japanese industry would produce defense goods for the anti-Communist world. The plan would let Japan reenter the world market fully if the Japanese do not undercut world market prices or restrict foreign trade in Japan and if they build up native sources of raw materials. The program was drafted under the direction of Maj. Gen. William F. Marquat, chief of the Allied Hq. Economic & Scientific Section in Tokio. [See pp. 147K-L, 124B]

China. 72 more "counter-revolutionaries" were put to death in mass executions in Soochow May 6 and Shanghai May 16, the Red *Liberation Daily* in Shanghai reported (via Hong Kong May 21). Chinese Nationalists said May 19 the Reds executed 27 former China Natl. Aviation Corp. employes as "doubtful elements" May 9. [See p. 155F] . . . Britain disclosed May 21 it has protested to Red China against the arrest and detention of 3 Australians, 4 Britons, 6 Canadians and about 35 Americans, mostly missionaries and businessmen. (Red China's first seizure of property of a British firm: requisitioning April 29 of all stocks and equipment owned in China by the British Asiatic Petroleum Co.) [See pp. 124A, 65J] . . . Communist China was awarded 40 planes formerly owned by Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Civil Air Transport Corp. by a Hong Kong Supreme Court justice May 21. [See p. 105G; Vol. X, 155P]

Asia Defense. U.S., British & French military leaders discussed joint strategy for defense of Southeast Asia in Singapore May 15-18. Participants included U.S. Vice Adm. Arthur D. Struble, First Fleet commander; Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, French commander in Indo-China, and Gen. Sir John Harding, commanding British Far Eastern ground forces. [See pp. 155L, 15B; Vol. X, 330E, 194F] . . . The Committee for a Free Asia, Inc. was organized in San Francisco May 18 to combat communism in the Far East. Chairman: exporter Brayton Wilbur; president: banker George H. Greene Jr. [See p. 156J]

WESTERN DEFENSE & U.S. AID

U.S. Troops Embark. 5,000 men of the U.S. Army 4th Division embarked in New York May 24 for Bremerhaven, Germany as reinforcement of U.S. land forces in West Europe got under way. The 2d Armored and 2 other divisions not yet identified will follow in June and July. [See pp. 147M, 106P]

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower visited Denmark May 21-22 and Norway May 23-24 [see p. 147N-P]. He designated Oslo and Fontainebleau (France) May 16 as sites of SHAPE's subordinate northern and southern commands. [See pp. 107G, 90D-E]

Italy Asks Softer Peace Terms. The U.S., Britain and France should act "right now" to declare the World War II peace treaty limitations on Italian rearmament "extinct," Italian Forgn. Min. Count Carlo Sforza said in a speech in Genoa May 20. He also asked that the Western Big 3 indorse return of Trieste Territory to Italy, drop numerous economic clauses from the peace treaty and renew efforts to get Italy into the UN. [See p. 98H]

The Italian Senate completed Parliamentary action May 16 on an extra $400 million appropriation for rearmament. Next day the U.S. Econ. Coop. Admin. gave Italy another $71 million, half to finance Italian purchases of raw materials needed for defense. Italy has now received $237 million from ECA during the 1950-51 fiscal year. [See p. 139N; Vol. X, 422J]

Weapons. The U.S., Britain and Canada have agreed to standardize over 400 army items, the U.S. revealed May 19. The agreement covers: the new U.S. Walker Bulldog light tank (28 tons, 40 mph., mounting a 76-mm. gun that fires accurately while the tank is speeding over rough ground) [see p. 60H]; 8-inch, 75-mm. and 240-mm. howitzers; fuels, lubricants, electric system voltages [see p. 139K]. Britain's new 4-jet Vickers 660 bomber made its first test flight May 18. 17 U.S. F-84 Thunderjet fighter planes were presented to the French AF by the U.S. in Reims May 17. [See pp. 158K, 139J, 64N]

*Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, who arrived in Formosa May 1, heads the new U.S. military advisory mission there. [See p. 130G]

Raw Materials. Britain will get a "better" share of the West's supply of raw materials, especially more cotton and sulphur, Richard B. Stokes, British Lord Privy Seal, predicted on returning to London May 22 from conferences in the U.S. [See p. 158F]

Eastern Exiles. A $200,000 grant to start the Free Russia Fund, Inc., an organization to integrate refugees and exiles from the USSR into U.S. life, was announced May 17 by Ford Foundation President Paul G. Hoffman. George F. Kennan heads the Fund. [See pp. 139M, 135L]

Wladimir Skonecki, tennis champion of Poland, declared himself a political exile in Paris May 22. [See p. 139L-M]

UNITED NATIONS

Israeli Swamp Project Halted. Israel bowed to a UN Security Council resolution May 22 and agreed to suspend swamp-draining operations on Arab-owned land in its Lake Huleh armistice zone on the Syrian frontier. The Council voted 10-0 (Russia abstaining) in New York May 18 for a resolution asking that Israel suspend the project, which figured in recent Israeli-Syrian border clashes. Amb.-to-U.S. Abba S. Eban, Israeli spokesman before the Council, fought the measure so vigorously he fainted from exhaustion shortly before the vote was taken. Israel and Syria agreed formally with UN representatives in Palestine May 14 to obey the Council's earlier plea for a cease-fire. [See p. 148H]

But the Israeli-Syrian truce was followed by a clash of troops May 23 on the Israel-Jordan armistice line near Edna in the Hebron district. Jordan said its Natl. Guardsmen killed 6 of a force of Jewish soldiers who crossed the line and attacked Arab villagers. Israel charged May 24 that the Jordan troops first violated the border and had to be driven back. [See p. 59L]

The Arab League Council, meeting in Damascus, announced May 19 it will set up a special bureau in Damascus to consolidate and strengthen the Arab countries' economic boycott of Israel, in effect since Israel was established. The U.S. warned Egypt May 17 that other Arab states will violate their Israeli armistice pacts by giving Syria military aid, might "provoke" a new Holy Land war. [See p. 116B]

Taxes. The Fiscal Comm. of the Ec. & Social Council decided in a Lake Success meeting May 7-18 that countries seeking to attract foreign investors should not be expected to give investors special tax privileges. It indorsed bilateral pacts through which countries would mutually settle questions of double taxes on a taxpayer; upheld the principle that the country where income arises has major tax rights (no decision was made on whether international airlines should be taxed in their home countries or countries where they operate); recommended uniform government reports of financial information for international use. Russia objected that the U.S. was forcing other countries to adopt American methods. A Soviet attempt to seat the Chinese Reds was defeated. [See Vol. X, p. 363M-N]

Economic Aid. Underdeveloped countries were warned by the U.S. May 17 not to place strong hopes in a $19,134,000,000-a-year "Point 4"-type aid plan advanced by a team of UN experts May 13. The experts estimated that an adequate global program for development of backward areas can be established if the undeveloped countries put up $5,240,000,000 a year, wealthy countries $13,894,000,000 a year. U.S. delegate Leroy D. Stinebower told the ECOSOC Economic, Employment & Development Comm. in New York May 17 the estimate was excessive and "substantial progress could be made with a great deal less." Polish and Russian delegates denounced the experts' plan May 16-17 on grounds it was designed to give the U.S. control of the undeveloped areas. [See pp. 91E, 75E, 60B; Vol. X, 36A]

World Health Org. The WHO Assembly in Geneva adopted a $7,677,782 budget for 1952 May 18. It elected U.S. Surgeon Gen. Leonard A. Scheele May 7 to a one-year term as WHO president, voted WHO membership to Japan, West Germany and Spain May 16 to raise WHO membership to 78. WHO Director Gen. Brock Chisholm's annual report May 5 showed the WHO aided 100 countries and territories in 1950. The WHO signed an agreement May 20 to help Bolivia establish its first children's hospital. [See pp. 131B, 78A-B; Vol. X, 284D]

Turkey May 8 returned $35,000 of $55,000 given by the WHO to pay for medical supplies for refugees from Bulgaria. Turkey reported the health problem among the refugees was not as great as expected. 110,000 Turks have returned from Bulgaria, 140,000 more are to come. [See pp. 91A, 4A]

Comm. on Human Rights in Geneva completed work May 19 on the economic and social section of its draft human rights covenant. As it now stands the draft would guarantee both men and women these rights: to work at a job freely chosen; reasonable working conditions; equal pay for equal work; trade union membership; social security (undefined in draft); adequate living standards, housing, health safeguards; free elementary and secondary education; protection of mothers and children. [See p. 131B]

Comm. on the Status of Women (ECOSOC unit) meeting in Lake Success April 30-May 14, recommended a UN convention to promote political rights of women, equal pay of men and women, return of Greek children by Iron Curtain countries. Russia and Poland lost in repeated attempts to get indorsement of the Communist "peace" line. The U.S. withheld a visa from Laura Diaz, Italian MP, who had been designated as the Red-approved Women's Intl. Dem. Fed. observer at the commission. [See pp. 116D-E, 99F, 46M; Vol. X, 163P]

Slavery "exists in the world today" and other forms of involuntary servitude "appear to be growing" in some areas, the ECOSOC's 4-member Special Com. of Experts on Slavery reported May 9. Their recommendations: the UN should take over the 1926 League of Nations anti-slavery convention; UN countries should prohibit branding of human beings, outlaw servile and child marriages, adopt economic programs to eliminate agricultural bondage, set criminal penalties for persons who try to enslave others. (Slavery is still legal in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, other localities on Arabian peninsula.) [See p. 107K-L]

Comm. on Narcotic Drugs (ECOSOC unit) voted 8-2 (Poland, Russia opposed, China, Britain abstaining) in New York May 18 to try to work out UN control of world opium traffic through a pact restricting production to medical and scientific needs. It rejected a proposed UN opium monopoly. [See pp. 67P, 16A]

Lake Success, N.Y. temporary UN Hq. was abandoned May 18 as a site of UN meetings. Future meetings will be held in the new permament UN Hq. in Manhattan. The Gen. Assembly will continue to use the Flushing Meadows hall. [See pp. 162C, 107M, 60B-C, 3H]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

On War. Pres. Truman told reporters May 24 that the U.S. would be a battlefront in a 3d world war. Such a conflict would "destroy freedom and everything else in the world" and bring back "the Dark Ages," he predicted. He urged all Americans to "pray for permanent peace" on Armistice Day May 30. He also said he was "confident" the people backed his policies "because they are right." [See p. 51K-L; Vol. X, 365H]

Urges $8½ Billion Foreign Aid. Pres. Truman asked Congress May 24 for $8½ billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1952 to help protect free nations from "Communist dreams of world conquest." $6¼ billion would go to buy American arms for prospective military allies. $2¼ billion would be used to strengthen their economies and expand their defense programs. Mr. Truman also asked for a $1 billion increase in Export-Import Bank lending power for similar uses. The assistance funds distribution: European military aid $5.24 billion, economic $1.65 billion; Middle East-North African military aid $415 million, economic $125 million; Asian military aid $555 million, economic $375 million; Latin American military aid $40 million, economic $22 million; administration $78 million. [See pp. 108D, 16P]

The Senate the same day passed a $6½ billion supplemental defense appropriation for fiscal 1951 and sent it to conference with the House, which had approved $29 million more. The Senate bill provides $2,847,500,000 for the Army, $1,645,400,000 for the Navy, $1,886,600,000 for the Air Force, $59,323,000 for the Atomic Energy Comm. and $3,672,000 for Interior Dept. work on the Bonneville Dam. This will bring 1951 military appropriations up to $48,201,500,000. [See p. 132C-D]

Vs. Housing Cut. Pres. Truman urged the Senate May 22 to reverse the House's action in cutting the number of public housing units which may be started next year from the 135,000-a-year annual authorization in the housing act to 5,000 next year and 50,000 a year thereafter. He proposed 75,000 next year and said communities have already completed plans to build 63,000. The housing cut, due to a shortage in defense materials, was in a provision of the $6,114,000,000 Independent Offices appropria-

tion passed by the House May 4. (The President had asked for $6,837,677,465 in his budget estimate. He requested a $1,090,491,704 supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1952 May 21. This includes $800 million for stockpiling. The House May 17 voted the Agriculture Dept. $717,295,233 for fiscal 1952 instead of the $820,005,546 requested.) [See pp. 132C-D, 117A, 17E]

Signs Copper Bill. Pres. Truman May 22 signed a bill extending the suspension of copper import duties until Feb. 15, 1953 or the end of the present emergency. [See p. 157C]

Appointment. Ex-Amb.-to-Iran John C. Wiley as Ambassador to Panama May 14. [See Vol. X, p. 179H-J]

Renominations. Dr. Henry DeWolf Smyth, 53, for a 5-year Atomic Energy Comm. term May 21. [See Vol. X, p. 195E] . . . FCC Chrmn. Wayne Coy, 7-year term May 22. [See 100G]

Retirements. Senior Judge Learned Hand, 79, of U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals effective June 1 (announced May 16). [See Vol. X, p. 244G] . . . Ex-Sen. James Pinckney Pope (Ida.), 67, after 12 years as a TVA director, May 17.

Resignation. David K. Niles, 60, as Pres. Truman's administrative assistant for minority affairs May 21. [See p. 157B]

LABOR

WSB Votes Meat Raise. A 9¢ hourly raise for 220,000 meat packing workers was approved by an 8-4 vote of the Wage Stabilization Board May 18. Only the 4 industry members voted no. The CIO United Packinghouse Workers was dissatisfied (it wanted 11¢) but called off a strike for May 20. [See p. 101G]

Chairman Graham A. Barden (D., N.C.) of the House Labor Com. May 17 appointed an 18-man subcommittee to investigate the WSB's "far-reaching controls over wages and labor disputes." The WSB May 17 authorized wages of "several million" farm workers who earn less than 95¢ an hour to be brought up to 95¢ even if this exceeds the 10% raise ceiling. The WSB May 22 named Robben W. Fleming, director of the U. of Wisconsin Industrial Relations Center, to replace Sylvester Garrett of Stanford U. as WSB executive director. [See pp. 148N-149A]

Living Costs, Auto Pay Up. 1,000,000 auto workers will get a 3¢-an-hour raise in June as a result of a rise in the cost-of-living index announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics May 23. The index climbed from a record 181.6% of the 1935-39 average Jan. 15 to 184.5% April 15, the entire rise taking place in the first 2 months. This was under the Govt.'s old index series. The new index series rose .1% between March 15 and April 15 to 184.6%. The auto workers will also get a 4¢-an-hour annual productivity raise May 29 (if authorized by the Wage Stabilization Board). This will bring total raises since Jan. 15, 1950 to 4% above the WSB's 10% ceiling. [See p. 77M]

Western Union Strike Ends. A 12-state strike of 10,000 Western Union employes ended May 17-18 when the company discontinued its supervisor training program. "Spontaneous work stoppages" were begun May 16 by members of the AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union who charged that the company was training strikebreakers. The union also wants a 25¢ hourly raise when the contract is reopened July 1. 20,000 union members voted 10-1 May 4 to strike if the company rejects the demand. [See Vol. X, p. 77A-B; VIII, 34A]

U.S. Govt. employment March 31 (reported by Civil Service Comm. May 23): 2,361,806, up 53,205 in month. [See p. 101H]

George M. Harrison was reelected president of the AFL Bro'hood of Ry. Clerks May 18 in San Francisco. [See p. 141E]

GENERAL

Fair Trade Laws Curbed. The Supreme Court ruled 6-3 May 21 that retailers who refuse to sign pricing agreements with manufacturers are not bound by state "fair trade" laws. 45 states have statutes authorizing retailers and manufacturers to fix minimum prices for branded merchandise (only exceptions: Missouri, Texas, Vermont, District of Columbia). Justice William O. Douglas' majority decision upheld the right of Schwegmann Bros., a New Orleans supermarket, to sell nationally advertised liquor below the minimum prices set by Louisiana's fair price law. The Schwegmanns had refused to sign pricing agreements with Calvert and Seagram. Justice Felix Frankfurter's dissent, concurred in by Justices Hugo L. Black and Harold H. Burton, said the decision was contrary to the "legislative history" of the Miller-Tydings anti-trust amendment of 1937 under which states were authorized to adopt fair trade laws. [See Vol. IX, p. 174N-P]

The court ruled 8-1 May 21 that the California Senate's Un-American Activities Com. cannot be sued by a prospective witness on grounds that it violated his civil rights. William Patrick Brandhove had sued it for $250,000, charging that it subpenaed him to suppress his freedom of speech. Justice Frankfurter's majority decision held that the post-Civil War civil rights laws do not alter the traditional immunity of legislative investigating committees. Justice Douglas, dissenting, asked whether the decision means that legislative committees can "sit as kangaroo courts and try men for their loyalty and political beliefs." [See Vol. IX, p. 206A]

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson May 22 stayed a Fed. Circuit Court of Appeals order directing Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer and 9 others to return control of the American President Lines to the R. Stanley Dollar interests by May 24 or be jailed for contempt. The lower court ruling was handed down by Judges Bennett Champ Clark, Elijah B. Prettyman and Wilbur K. Miller in Washington May 18. The Supreme Court had refused to intervene in the present phase, but Vinson stayed the order on grounds that Govt. compliance would make the case moot and bar the high court from reviewing it. Sawyer April 23 gave the appeals court a copy of a Nov. 30, 1950 letter from Pres. Truman directing him to take the action which resulted in the contempt proceedings. [See p. 119J]

Symington Ousts RFC Aide. RFC Admin. W. Stuart Symington announced May 21 that he has dismissed E. Merwyn Rowlands as manager of the RFC's Minneapolis office for "improper" conduct. He charged Rowlands made $36,356 (and may make about $25,000 more) by passing on to a friend information from the Agriculture Dept. about CCC storage needs. The friend used the tip to lease ordnance buildings from the Govt. for $11,500 and rent them back to the Govt. for $215,000. Rowlands denied any wrongdoing. [See p. 140D-E, H]

Symington also announced the resignation of Frank Prince, distant cousin of Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D., Ala.), as assistant manager of the RFC's office of loans. The *N.Y. Herald Tribune* reported May 23 that Prince admitted involvement in a $750,000 RFC loan to the Mobile Paper Co. now being investigated by the RFC and by the Senate Fulbright subcommittee. [See p. 108N]

Film Hearings. Roy A. Brewer of the AFL Intl. Alliance of Theatrical & Stage Employes told the House Un-American Activities Com. in Washington May 17 that Communists almost captured control of the Hollywood film industry in the mid-40s but were balked by his union and revelations before the committee. Lloyd Gough, 43, screen actor, refused May 17 to answer any questions about communism. Actor José Ferrer, 39, appeared May 22 to deny he had ever been a Red but admitted lending his name to "good causes" that turned out to be Red fronts. Budd Schulberg, 37, author & screen writer, admitted May 23 that he was a party member from 1936 to 1939. He said he quit because the party tried to tell him what to write. 3 new names he introduced as Red associates: John Bright, Harry Carlyle, Tillie Lerner. [See pp. 157H-J, 117K, 109H]

Rumely Gets Suspended Term. Fed. Dist. Judge Richmond B. Keech in Washington May 18 gave Dr. Edward A. Rumely, 69, a 6-month suspended sentence and fined him $1,000 for contempt of Congress. [See p. 124L]

Nationalists Get Life. 21 Puerto Rican Nationalists were sentenced to life imprisonment May 21 for the murder of a policeman in Jayuya during the 1950 revolt. [See p. 158B]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

IRAN

Britain, U.S. Rebuffed. Iran this week rejected British bids for negotiation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. nationalization dispute and told the U.S. to keep out of the controversy.

The British Govt.'s note on oil nationalization, delivered May 19 in Teheran, said Iran's refusal to negotiate a settlement could lead to "the most serious consequences." It warned that Iranians cannot operate their oil industry without British technicians and transport facilities. Iran answered in effect by turning down May 20 the Anglo-Iranian Co.'s request for arbitration [see p. 150L], telling the firm instead to name representatives to help carry out nationalization. The company was then ordered May 24 to do

this within a week. A UP London report May 27 said Britain has promised not to use force in Iran without consulting the U.S. in advance. [See p. 155N]

In reply to an American appeal May 18 for "friendly" negotiation between Iran and Britain, the Iranian Govt. told U.S. Amb. Henry F. Grady May 21 the U.S. must not meddle in an Iranian "internal" matter. 50,000 Iranians staged an anti-U.S. & Britain demonstration in Teheran May 22, threatened a Moslem holy war if necessary to nationalize oil. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson denied May 23 that the U.S. was opposed to Iranian oil nationalization, but he said a settlement of the Iranian-British dispute by "negotiation between those parties" was of great importance to "the entire free world." [See p. 150L]

Premier Barricaded. Some of the May 22 demonstrators also voiced death threats against Premier Mohammed Mossadegh. He has been barricaded in the Parliament Bldg. since May 13, when he fainted after telling Parliament of threats against his life. Abolghassem Kafiee, identified as security service chief of Fadaya Islam, fanatical Moslem group involved in the late Premier Ali Razmara's assassination, was arrested May 16 and quoted as saying he would have brought about Mossadegh's death within 3 days. Fadaya Islam extremists have turned against Mossadegh despite the Premier's support of oil nationalization. He charged May 13 that Anglo-Iranian Co. agents had stirred up the threats on his life. [See pp. 150L, 142L, 86A]

Britain. Figures released May 21 showed the 1st quarter trade deficit to be £304,700,000 ($853,160,000), 2½ times over the same period last year. Price increases abroad were blamed. [See p. 133K] . . . The Labor Govt.'s majority in Commons was cut to 3 May 9 when Unionist William Wellwood won a Londonderry, Northern Ireland seat unopposed. [See p. 133F] . . . British Army strength March 31, reported May 16: 809,000, up 100,000 in 6 months. Unemployment: 253,000. [See p. 125P]

Czechoslovakia. The Govt. protested to the U.S. May 22 against Radio Free Europe broadcasts to Czechoslovakia. It accused the U.S. of aiding anti-Czech spies and terrorists through "hostile" broadcasts and "violations of the Czech border." An increase in railroad sabotage was admitted May 23. [See p. 156J]

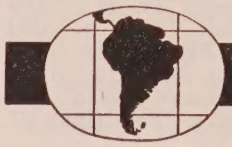
France. The nation's first postwar Natl. Assembly passed a 1951 budget of 2.648 trillion francs ($7.560 billion) 297-243 May 24 and adjourned so members can campaign for the June 17 elections. $2.1 billion went to the armed forces. The budget cut out tax exemptions for Catholic schools against the wishes of the Council of the Republic (upper house). [See p. 158J] . . . Air Min. André Maroselli issued a detailed denial May 23 of charges made recently by a Council subcommittee that the Govt. had bungled air force expansion. [See p. 158K]

India. Pres. Rajendra Prasad May 21 rejected the deposed Maharajah of Baroda's appeal from a Govt. order April 12 stripping him of his titles, privileges and $556,500 annual income for alleged financial irregularities and efforts to regain control of Baroda State. It was merged with Bombay State after India won its independence. His son, Prince Fateh Singh, 21, will succeed the 43-year-old Maharajah (Sir Pratap Singh, heretofore Gaekwar of Baroda). [See p. 9L]

Israel. British-enacted emergency regulations under which the Israeli Govt. detained 27 members of Brith Kanaim (Union of Zealots) without trial May 14-15 for an alleged plot to sabotage the Knesset (Parliament) buildings were condemned by the Knesset May 22. Legislation to repeal the measures was ordered prepared. The Zealots want the Govt. to pay more attention to religious observances. [See pp. 164B, 78D, 53J-K]

Soviet Union. Poland and the Soviet Union exchanged small parcels of Ukrainian territory under an agreement announced May 22 and signed in Moscow by Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky and Maj. Gen. Alexander Zawadski, Polish First Vice Premier. About 260 square miles were involved. Poland ceded a strip east of Lublin to link the Lvov (Lviv)-Kovel railroad line and obtained a gas and oil-rich parcel in the Drohobych area. [See Vol. X, p. 264G] . . . Purge of Communist Party heads in Moldavia, Lithuania and Buryat-Mongolia as well as in several provinces of the Soviet Union was reported in the *N.Y. Times* May 21. [See p. 142K]

Yugoslavia. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson's failure to condemn the "horrible religious persecution in Yugoslavia" was criticized in New York May 17 by Bishop Michael J. Ready of Columbus, Ohio at a meeting of the Catholic Press Assn. He referred to a recent Acheson report on the Yugoslav emergency relief program. [See pp. 74F, 52C; Vol. X, 306P] . . . The Govt. said May 21 it had uncovered an underground Cominform organization in Belgrade. Lazar Plavcic was dismissed as president of the metallurgical workers union and arrested on a charge of being in contact with the conspirators. [See p. 150M-N] . . . Yugoslavia reported to the UN May 21 that all prisoners of war with the exception of 431 Germans and 27 Austrians held as war criminals were repatriated by Jan. 18, 1949. [See p. 46L; Vol. X, 408A] . . . The Govt. asked Argentina May 19 to surrender the wartime Croatian puppet leader Ante Pavelic and other Ustashis for trial on war-crimes charges. It also wanted Ustashi activities there suppressed. [See p. 150N]



LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia. Juan Lechín, leader of the tin miners section of the Natl. Revolutionary Movement, was arrested May 21 and reported deported May 22 to forestall a possible uprising against the military dictatorship proclaimed May 16. Brazil, Peru and Spain recognized the junta May 19. Pres. Hugo Ballivián made Gen. Francisco Careaga Lanza Defense Min. May 18. [See 159G]

Guatemala. The Cabinet voted May 18 to reopen the border between Guatemala and British Honduras, closed since 1948 when British troops landed in the latter country to prevent an invasion. [See Vol. VIII, p. 74P]

Paraguay. The Intl. Refugee Org. revealed in New York May 16 that Paraguay has changed its mind about taking 700 Kalmucks, now in German DP camps. [See Vol. X, p. 325N] . . . Gen. Francisco Caballero Alvaréz succeeded Dr. José Z. Arza as Defense Min. May 21. [See Vol. X, p. 262M]

ARTS & SCIENCE

ABC-Paramount Merger. An agreement to merge the American Broadcasting Co. and United Paramount Theaters was announced in New York May 23 by ABC Chrmn. Edward J. Noble and Paramount Pres. Leonard H. Goldenson. The new company will be American Broadcasting-Paramount Theaters, Inc., and ABC will be a division of it. Goldenson will be president and Noble finance committee chairman. The deal calls for exchange of "almost $25 million" worth of stock and sale to CBS of UPT's Chicago TV station WBKB, CBS' Chicago affiliate, for $6 million. The new company will keep the present ABC outlet in Chicago, WENR-TV. The plan requires FCC approval. [See p. 126P; Vol. X, 293J, 191C, 62A]

Atomic Energy. The world's most powerful atom smasher, a $2½ million synchrocyclotron, was dedicated at the U. of Chicago May 16. [See p. 94J] . . . Contracts with 4 private companies for studies in industrial use of atomic energy were announced by the Atomic Energy Comm. May 15. The companies: Dow Chemical, Detroit Edison, Commonwealth Edison and Public Service of Northern Illinois. [See p. 43N]

Mental Illness. Reported at a meeting of the American Psychiatric Assn. in Cincinnati May 7-9: 8½ million Americans have nervous or mental disorders; 1,000,000 mental patients were treated in 1,000 U.S. institutions in 1949; 150,000 new mental

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NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

FLAHOOLEY. Satiric musical comedy about Arabian genii, American toy tycoon and doll that doesn't wet itself or cry but laughs. Book and staging by E. Y. (Yip) Harburg & Fred Saidy. Music by Sammy Fain. Lyrics by Harburg. Presented by Cheryl Crawford in association with Harburg & Saidy. Dances & musical numbers staged by Helen Tamiris. Cast headed by Ernest Truex, Yma Sumac (Peruvian singer reputed to have range of 4 octaves), Irwin Corey, Barbara Cook, Jerome Courtland, Bil & Cora Baird Marionettes, Edith Atwater. May 14 at Broadhurst. (2-4-1)*

GETTING MARRIED. Revival of George Bernard Shaw's comedy about British marriage customs. Staged by Peter Frye. Presented by Marjorie & Sherman Ewing as 10th (and last) production in current ANTA series. Cast includes John Buckmaster, Peggy Wood, Arthur Treacher, Guy Spaull, Bramwell Fletcher. May 13 at ANTA Playhouse. (1-5-2)*

CLOSED

BILLY BUDD, 105 performances, May 12. [See p. 55M]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 143M]

patients a year jam overcrowded state hospitals; some are housed in jails; overdoses of ACTH and cortisone in treatment of physical ills have resulted in temporary mental disorders. Dr. D. Ewen Cameron of Montreal was named president-elect to take office in 1952. [See Vol. X, p. 150K-L] . . . The first English translations of a series of letters from Sigmund Freud to Wilhelm Fliess were made public May 6 at the close of a 4-day meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Assn. in Cincinnati. In the letters Freud told how he had begun to analyze himself; his ideas became the basis of psychoanalysis. [See Vol. IX, p. 87N-P]

NEW BOOKS

THE AGE OF ELEGANCE, by Arthur Bryant. England 1812-1822. Last of trilogy on Napoleonic wars. May 23. (Harper, 450 pp., $4.50)†

BARBARY SHORE, by Norman Mailer. Novel about lust, perversion & murder by author of "The Naked & The Dead." May 24. (Rinehart, 312 pp., $3)*

THE CAPTAIN, by Russell Thatcher. Novel about a young captain of an LST in the war. May 15. (Macmillan, 280 pp., $3.50)*

COMMUNISM, DEMOCRACY AND CATHOLIC POWER, by Paul Blanshard. Calls communism, catholicism foes of democracy. May 16. (Beacon, $3.50)†

THE ENGLAND OF ELIZABETH: The Structure of Society, by A. L. Rowse. Vol. I of 2-vol. work. May 15. (Macmillan, $6.50)†

A FEW BUTTONS MISSING: The Case Book of a Psychiatrist. By Dr. James T. Fisher & Lowell S. Hawley. Autobiog. May 16. (Lippincott, 282 pp., $3.50)†

FIRE ON THE WIND, by David Garth. Novel about Great Lakes country after Civil War. May 21. (Putnam, $3.50)*

THE FOUNDLING, by Francis Cardinal Spellman. Novel about a baby boy abandoned in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Lit. Guild selection. May 21. (Scribners, 304 pp., $2.75)* [See Vol. X, p. 427H]

THE HAYVENS OF DEMARET, by Katherine Bellamann. Novel about pre-Civil War Mississippi. May 14. (Simon & Schuster, $3)*

INUK, by Roger Buliard. Young French priest's adventures in Eskimo land. May 23. (Farrar, Straus & Young, $3.50)†

MAN & BOY, by Wright Morris. Novel about weak father, dominating mother, dead son. May 21. (Knopf, 212 pp., $3)*

THE MILLS OF THE KAVANAUGHS, by Robert Lowell. 6 long poems by 1946 Pulitzer Prize winner. April 18. (Harcourt, Brace, 55 pp., $2.50)‡

REUNION AND REACTION: The Compromise of 1877 and the End of Reconstruction, by C. Vann Woodward. May 11. (Little, Brown, 263 pp., $4)†

THIS IS THE HOUR, a Novel about Goya, by Lion Feuchtwanger. Trans. by H. T. Lowe-Porter, Frances Fawcett. BOMC selection. May 21. (Viking, 516 pp., $3.95)*

VENTURE IN THE EAST, by Bruce Lancaster. Novel about 17th century Japan, 2 Dutch lovers. May 21. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, $3)*

THE WAY OF THE FREE, by Stefan Osusky. Ex-Czech statesman appraises Russia & U.S. May 11. (Dutton, $3.75)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction ‡Poetry

AWARDS & POLLS

Aviation. Wright Bros. Medal of Society of Automotive Engineers, in N.Y. April 18: James C. Floyd, British-born designer of Canada's Avro Jetliner, first civil jet transport in North America. [See Vol. X, p. 159E]

Chemistry. American Chemical Society's $1,000 (& gold medal) Leo Hendrik Baekeland Award for 1951, in Newark, N.J. April 23: Dr. Lewis H. Sarett, who first synthesized cortisone . . . ACS' Willard Gibbs Medal in Chicago May 18: Prof. William Francis Giauque, U. of Calif. Nobel Prize-winner, for "extending science into the hitherto unattained region approaching the absolute zero of temperature . . ." [See Vol. IX, p. 358N]

Drama. Award of Merit Medal of American Academy of Arts & Letters plus $1,000 cash (awarded for drama every 5 years), announced in N.Y. April 4: Sidney Kingsley for play "Darkness at Noon." [See p. 111L] . . . $500 Clarence Derwent prizes for best supporting performances of N.Y. season May 20: actress—Phyllis Love for "The Rose Tattoo"; actor—shared by Logan Ramsey of "The High Ground" and Frederic Warriner of "Getting Married." [See Vol. X, p. 191G]

Films. Cannes Motion Picture Festival awards April 20: Grand Prix—shared by Italy's "Miracle at Milan" and Sweden's "Julie." Best actress—Bette Davis of U.S.' "All About Eve," which won the special jury prize for films. Actor—Michael Redgrave of Britain's "Browning Version," whose author, Terence Rattigan, won the scenario award. Producer—Mexican Luis Bunuel for "Los Olvidados." Best collection of films—Italy . . . Britain's Picturegoer Awards (British "Oscars") for best actor and actress of 1950, in London May 9: Anna Neagle for "Odette" and Alec Guinness for "The Mudlark." [See Vol. X, p. 263L]

Literature. Mystery Writers of America's "Edgars" (statuettes of Edgar Allen Poe), in N.Y. April 27: Best first mystery novel of year—Thomas Walsh, author of "Nightmare in Manhattan." Short story—Lawrence G. Blochman for "Diagnosis: Homicide." Mystery film—MGM for "Asphalt Jungle." Radio mystery—NBC for "Dragnet." True crime reporting—Edward G. Radin, editor of Detective Magazine. [See Vol. X, p. 143F]

Press. N. W. Ayer & Son's F. Wayland Ayer Cup for newspaper excellence in typography, press work and make-up, in Philadelphia April 17: The La Salle (Ill.) Daily News-Tribune. [See Vol. X, p. 143G] . . . Niemen Foundation's Lasker Journalism Awards ($500 and statuettes of Winged Victory of Samothrace) for reporting on medical research & public health, in Washington April 24: Don Dunham of the Cleveland Press and Berton Roueche of the New Yorker. [See Vol. X, p. 143G-H] . . . $500 George Polk Memorial Award of Overseas Press Club of America, announced in N.Y. April 29: Marguerite Higgins of N.Y. Herald Tribune. [See Vol. X, p. 71C]

Radio & TV. George Foster Peabody Awards for 1950's outstanding radio & television achievements, in N.Y. April 26 (administered by U. of Georgia's Henry W. Grady School of Journalism): Radio—Public service by a regional station: Chicago's WBBM (CBS) for "The Quiet Answer," a series on racial problems (local station citation: Louisville's WFPL-FM and Louisville Free Public Library); reporting & news interpretation: Elmer Davis (citation to CBS' "Hear It Now"); drama entertainment: NBC's "Halls of Ivy"; music entertainment: Metropolitan Opera Co., ABC and Texas Co. (citation to Ira Hirschmann of New York's WABF-FM); education: NBC's "The Quick & The Dead"; contribution to intl. understanding: Radio Free Europe (citations to New York's WNYC for UN coverage and "Pursuit of Peace," Mutual Broadcasting System & UN Radio). TV—Entertainment: Jimmy Durante; education (citation): "Johns Hopkins Science Review," WAAM-TV and DuMont; children's program: jointly to NBC's "Zoo Parade" and ABC's "Saturday at the Zoo." A special award went to ABC, ABC Pres. Robert L. Kintner and his associates Robert Saudek & Joseph McDonald for "resisting organized pressure groups" and reaffirming "basic American principles"; they refused to hire & fire on the basis of "unsupported innuendoes" in booklet "Red Channels" and kept Gypsy Rose Lee on the air "despite an attempt by the American Legion to have her banned." [See Vol. X, pp. 150P, 293J] . . . Academy of Radio & Television Arts & Sciences "Michaels" (statuettes) for year's "outstanding" radio & TV achievements, presented in N.Y. May 7: TV comedian—Milton Berle; variety program—"Toast of the Town"; situation comedy—"Alan Young Show"; dramatic—"Philco Playhouse"; mystery—"Suspense"; panel quiz—"What's My Line"; children's program—"Super Circus"; musical variety—"Fred Waring Show"; producer-director—Max Liebman; news commentator—John Cameron Swayze; commercials—Lucky Strike Cigarettes. Male vocalist—Perry Como; female vocalist—Dinah Shore; announcer—Bud Collyer; sportscaster—Bill Stern; most promising TV star—Sam Levenson. Radio comedian—Groucho Marx; situation comedy—"Jack Benny Show"; dramatic—"Theater Guild on the Air"; news interpretation—Edward R. Murrow; consistent news commentator—Walter Winchell; classical music—"The Telephone Hour"; mystery—"Dragnet"; children's program—"Quiz Kids"; producer-director—Theater Guild & Homer Fickett. Forum—"American Forum of the Air"; discussion—"Meet the Press." Special citations awarded by Academy—Senate Crime Investigating Com. for service to nation; Bob Hope for service to armed forces; Arthur Godfrey for personality; Eddie Cantor for aiding humanitarian causes; Barry Gray for stimulating interest in public affairs; Irving Mansfield for imagination in TV production; Allan B. DuMont for TV pioneering. [See Vol. X, p. 103A]

Sculpture. Natl. Institute and American Academy of Arts & Letters Gold Medal for Sculpture (one of nation's highest art awards), announced in N.Y. May 10: James Earle Fraser, 75, sculptor of "End of the Trail," the Buffalo nickel and many monuments.

Service. $1,000 American Design Awards of 1951, presented by Lord & Taylor in N.Y. April 18 for efforts to strengthen the democratic system: Gen. Fed. of Women's Clubs; Natl. Com. for a Free Europe; Dr. Samuel Prouer, pres. of Bingham Associates Fund, and Dr. Rupert B. Vance of U. of N.C. . . . World Bro'hood Awards of Jewish Theological Seminary of America, in N.Y. March 18: RCA Chrmn. David Sarnoff and Clarence E. Pickett, secy. of American Friends Service Com.

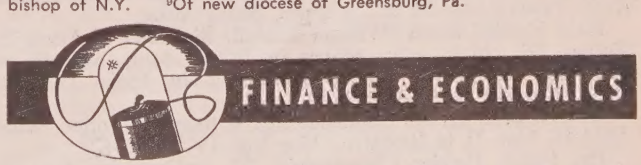
NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Carnegie Endowment for Intl. Peace	John Foster Dulles	Chrmn.[6]	May 12
Defiance College	Kevin C. McCann, 46	Pres.[1]	April 7
Florida Southern College	Michael M. Engel	Chancellor	April 21
Inter-Faith Council of America	Floyd Cramer	Pres.	April 5
Lincoln University	Dr. Ralph S. Bunche	Trustee	April 21
N.Y.C. Board of Education	Maximilian Moss	Pres.[6]	May 8
N.Y.C. Board of Higher Edctn.	Dr. Ordway Tead	Chrmn.[6]	May 21
Planned Parenthood Fed. of America	William Vogt [See Vol. VIII, p. 263G]	Natl. director	May 17
Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity (Brooklyn)	Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish [See Vol. IX, p. 327K]	Rector emeritus	April 16
Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Missouri	Right Rev. Arthur Carl Lichtenberger	Bishop Coadjutor[4]	April 5
Roman Catholic Church	Most Rev. Thomas E. Molloy, Bishop of Brooklyn	Archbishop[2]	April 10
	Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, 56	Bishop[8]	May 22
	Most Rev. Hugh L. Lamb	Bishop[9]	May 22
Seventh Day Adventists College of Medical Evangelists	Dr. W. E. MacPherson of Los Angeles	Pres.[3]	April 12
University of Delaware	Dr. John A. Perkins	Pres.[4]	April 20
University of Louisville	Dr. Philip G. Davidson Jr.	Pres.	April 11
University of Michigan	Dr. Harlan Hatcher, 52	Pres.	May 21
Western College for Women	Dr. Edmund H. Kase Jr.	Pres.	May 18
Yale University	Robert Penn Warren	Playwriting Prof.[5]	April 17

RESIGNATIONS

Rollins College	Dr. Paul A. Wagner, 33	Pres.[7]	May 13
South Dakota State College	Dr. Fred H. Leinbach	Pres	April 21
Washington State College	Dr. Wilson M. Compton	Pres.	April 27

[1]Succeeds Dr. Harold Dana Hopkins who retires June 30 [2]Personal honor bestowed by Pope Pius XII [3]Succeeds G. T. Harding who returns to presidency of Harding Sanitarium & Hospital, Worthington, O. [4]Inaugurated [5]Succeeds Marc Connelly [6]Reelected [7]Announcement of ouster by trustees April 27 (in dispute over Wagner's dismissal of 23 of the college's 75 faculty members) was withheld until May 13 to give Wagner a chance to resign; Wagner called his dismissal illegal and refused to yield his office to Hugh McKean, 42, who was named acting president. [See p. 95L] [8]Titular Bishop of Caesariana, auxiliary to Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of N.Y. [9]Of new diocese of Greensburg, Pa.



Materials Curbed. Natl. Production Authority orders: The 20% cut in steel for autos will be increased to 25% June 1 (announced May 4) and to 35% July 1 (May 18), but the decrease for refrigerators, washing machines, TV sets and other durable

goods will go up to only 30%. Steelmakers must set aside 10%-15% more of their production for defense during July-September (May 17). No apartment houses higher than 3 stories, private homes costing more than $35,000 or public or private projects requiring more than 25 tons of steel may be built without prior NPA approval, a steel conservation measure (May 4). Copper and brass producers beginning July 1 must accept defense orders for up to 75% of their Jan.-March output (May 19). High tenacity rayon yarn producers must accept defense orders for up to 30% of scheduled monthly output (May 18). (A ban on use of aluminum in more than 200 civilian items, scheduled for May 1, was deferred April 20 until at least July. Canada May 21 ordered rationing to start June 1 for aluminum, copper & brass.) [See pp. 126J-127C, 46B]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ending May 19

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$21,755,000,000	$21,755,000,000	$24,230,000,000
Currency circulation	$27,287,000,000	$27,315,000,000	$26,980,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$19,164,000,000	$19,186,000,000	$13,365,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,178,727,193	$7,139,839,536	$7,125,459,389
England note circulation	£1,334,564,000	£1,327,960,000	£1,280,857,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,576,770	9,089,510	9,752,200
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	141.26	143.50	130.68
Bond sales	$14,978,400	$14,902,200	$21,669,700
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.65	100.06	101.60
SEC composite stock index (265 U.S. stocks)	178.9	.....	.....
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	150,836	148,400	167,035
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,162,100	[r]6,174,200	5,118,150
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,670,000	10,460,000	10,983,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]6,566,813,000	6,559,700,000	5,864,326,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]808,127	803,337	711,819
	April	March	April 1950
Steel output (tons)	8,832,000	9,071,055	8,224,504
Gross natl. product	Jan.-March	Oct.-Dec. 1950	Jan.-March 1950
(Commerce Dept.)[g]	[r]$313,900,000,000	$300,300,000,000	$263,300,000,000
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.18	$7.18	$5.89
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	[d]182.2	182.8	156.1
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.66⅜	$2.71	$2.58¼
Corn price (bu.)	$1.98⅛	$2.05½	$1.73⅝
Farm indexes§:	April 15	March 15	April 15, 1950
Received by farmers	309	311	241
Paid by farmers	283	280	250
Parity ratio	109	111	96
BUSINESS:	April	March	April 1950
Consumer buying¶‡	341.9	[e]340.8	309.4
Consumer buying	Jan.-March	Oct.-Dec. 1950	Jan.-March 1950
(Commerce Dept.)[g]	$205,000,000,000	$195,800,000,000	$182,600,000,000
Dept. store sales	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
(Fed Res. Board)¶	[b]318	326	308
Failures (May 10)‡	181	163	217
Personal incomes	April	March	April 1950
(Commerce Dept.)[g]	[r]$242,500,000,000	[r]$241,300,000,000	$219,300,000,000
Forgn. Trade (Cen. Bur.)—	March	Feb.	March 1950
Imports	[r]$1,099,600,000	$907,000,000	$665,000,000
Exports	$1,280,500,000	$1,073,400,000	$861,000,000
LABOR (Census Bureau):	April	March	April 1950
Employed	60,044,000	60,179,000	58,688,000
Non-farm employed	53,400,000	53,785,000	51,473,000
Unemployed	[f]1,744,000	2,147,000	3,515,000

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Agriculture Dept., 1910-14=100 ¶1935-39=100 [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 95 cities, May 9 [b]May 12 [c]May 5 [d]May 15 [e]Corrected [f]Lowest since Oct. 1948 [g]Annual rate [r]Record

OBITUARIES

G. H. Archambault, 74, French-born foreign correspondent (*N.Y. Times*); May 21 in Capetown, South Africa.

Field Marshal Baron (William Riddell) Birdwood of Anzac & Totnes, 85, oldest active soldier in British Army, veteran of numerous campaigns, commander-in-chief in India 1925-30; May 16 in Hampton Court Palace.

Jean A. Brunner, 56, commander of Veterans of Forgn. Wars 1944-45; May 21 in Brooklyn. [See Vol. IV, p. 305K]

Dr. Joseph Perkins Chamberlain, 77, ex-Columbia U. professor, leader in U.S. law improvement; May 21 in New York.

Jacob Sechler Coxey, 97, "general" who led "Coxey's Army" of unemployed in march on Washington from Massillon, O. in 1894 (336 actually paraded); May 18 in Massillon of stroke.

Maj. Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, 80, Britain's World War I Director of Military Operations; May 19 in Cambridge, Eng.

Clifford McBride, 50, syndicated comic strip cartoonist ("Napoleon & Uncle Elby"); May 21 in Pasadena, Calif.

Frank McGlynn, 84, actor who created title role in John Drinkwater's *Abraham Lincoln*; May 17 in Newburgh, N.Y.

John T. McIntyre, 79, novelist (*Steps Going Down*) and playwright; May 21 in Philadelphia after operation in December.

Franklin W. Olin, 91, founder of Olin Industries (gunpowder & cartridge companies); May 21 in St. Louis of heart ailment.

John M. Olwyler, 57, pres. of Zonite Products Corp. since 1939; May 12 in Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Lt. Col. Vladimir Peniakoff, 54, organizer of British-sponsored Popski's Private Army that fought behind enemy lines in Africa and Italy (World War II); May 15 in London of brain tumor.

David Remez, 64, Russian-born Israeli Education & Cultural Min., a leader in independence movement; May 19 in Tel Aviv of cerebral hemorrhage. [See Indexes Vols VI, VIII-X]

Francis Rogers, 81, retired concert baritone (he introduced *The Rosary* and *Invictus*); May 15 in New York.

Dowager Empress Sadako, 66, mother of Emperor Hirohito and widow of Emperor Yoshihito (Taisho); May 17 in Tokio.

S. Sylvan Simon, 41, movie producer-director (*Born Yesterday*), ex-Broadway producer; May 17 in Hollywood of heart attack.

Edward D. Stair, 92, ex-publisher of *Detroit Free Press*, former theatrical producer; May 22 in Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Charles Triller, 88, chrmn. of N.Y. Philharmonic Symphony, baker supply dealer; May 21 in N.Y. [See Vol. VI, p. 329G]

Mario Valle, 68, Italian-born operatic baritone, stage director of San Carlo Opera Co.; May 14 in New York of leukemia.

Albert Henry Wiggin, 83, ex-chrmn. of Chase Natl. Bank; May 21 in Greenwich, Conn. His bank stock deals were investigated by the Senate in 1933, but he was cleared. [See Vol. II, p. 80C]

Charles A. Young, 84, former U.S. trapshooting champion; May 15 in Springfield, O.

SPORTS

Baseball. Player trades: (May 16) Joe Page, 32, former star N.Y. Yankee relief pitcher hampered by injuries since 1949, sent to the Yanks' Kansas City Amer. Assn. farm club May 16 [see Vol. IX, p. 328D-G]; Pittsburgh 3d-baseman Bob Dillinger sold to the Chicago White Sox May 16 [see Vol. IX, p. 408K]; Phila. A's pitcher Hank Wyse sold to Washn. . . . (May 17) Pittsburgh shortstop Stan Rojek to St. Louis Cards for pitcher Erv Dusek, first baseman Glenn Nelson [see Vol. VII, p. 364M]; St. Louis Browns catcher Les Moss to Boston Red Sox for catcher Matt Batts, pitcher Jim Suchecki. [See p. 160K]

Boxing. Kid Gavilan (Gerardo González), 25, 145½ lbs., of Camaguey, Cuba won a 15-round decision over Johnny Bratton of Chicago in New York May 18, gained recognition throughout the U.S. as world welterweight champ. [See p. 87M; Vol. IX, 232C]

Golf. Mildred (Babe) Zaharias won the $3,000 3d section of the women's Weathervane open in Indianapolis May 18-19, earning $750. [See p. 152K] . . . World golf rules were standardized May 17 when the U.S. Golf Assn. and Royal & Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews agreed in London on abolition of the stymie, standard penalties, optional use of the small British golf ball in the U.S. and of U.S.-type putters in other countries.

Horse Racing. $110,245 Preakness at Pimlico (Baltimore) May 19; won by Brookmeade Stable's Bold, Eddie Arcaro up, for $83,110. (Count Turf, Kentucky Derby winner, was not entered in the Preakness.) [See p. 152J; Vol. IX, 168D-E]

A ban on horse race tip sheets and publication of any race news except entries and results was passed by the Florida Legislature May 23. [See p. 80M]

Swimming. Roy Sutter of Ft. Worth, Tex., crippled World War II veteran, claimed a world distance and speed record for lake swimming May 20: 10 hrs. 43 mins. 57 secs. for 30 mi. in Lake Texoma near Pottsboro, Tex.

Track & Field. (May 19) Cornell won the Heptagonal outdoor title in Providence, R. I., Maryland the Southern Conf. outdoor title in Chapel Hill, N.C. [See pp. 144N, 80L-M]

Bob Williams, All-American Notre Dame quarterback last year, was signed by the NFL Chicago Bears May 22. [Vol. X, p. 404F]